## Dabidson County Directory.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

JOHN HUGH SMITH, Mayor. WILLIAM SHANE, Recorder. JOHN CHUMBLEY, Marshal.

Deputy Marshals-W. H. Wilkinson, A. C. Tucker, and James A. Steele. Clerks of the Market-John Chumbley, ex-offeto, first;

Jos. L. Ryan, second ; and John Reddick, third. Tax Assessor - William Driver.

Rovenus Collector - A. B. Shankland.

Water Tan Collector-E. B. Gurrett Treasurer-R. Henry. Wharf Master-Thomas Leake.

Superintendent of the Workhouse-I. Q. Dodd. Superintendent of the Water Works-James Wyats. Chief of the Fire Department-John M. Seabury. Sexton of the Cenetery-T. H. McBride. Street Overson-J. L. Stewart. Olly Attorney-John McPhail Smith.

#### CITY COUNCIL.

Board of Aldermen-M. M. Brion, President; J. E. Newman, G. A. J. Mayfield, H.G. Scovel, Wm. S. Cheathars, J. C. Smith, M. G. L. Claiborne, and Jas. Robb. Common Connell-W. P. Jones, President; William Roborts, T. J. Yarbrough, Wm. Driver, Wm. Stewart, Louis Hough, W. Mullins, James Turner, G. M. Southgate, A. J. Colo, Jas. Davis, Andrew Auterson, J. B. Knowles, and John Cready.

STANDING COMMITTEES OF THE CITY COUNCIL. Finance-Knowles, Scovel and Cole. Water Works-Anderson, Smith and Clathorne, Streets - Yarbrough, Turner, Southgate, Davis, Brien Mayneld, Cheatham and Claiborne

Wharf-Newman, Stewart and Turner, Hospital-Jones, Mayfield and Sloan Schools-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Fire Department-Cready, Driver and Newman, Gas-Driver, Cheatham and Davis. Cemetery-Smith, Stewart and Newman. Market House-Roberts, Stewart and Turner Slaves-Hough, Chiborne and Davis. Police-Cheatham, Brico and Anderson Springs-Hough, Claiborne and Brien.

Workhouse-Cheatham, Mayfield and Knowles. Improvements and Expenditures-Cole, Scovel and Public Property-Brien, Cheatham and Tarner. Pest House-Mayflold, Jones and Roberts.

For The Board of Aldermen meets the Tuesdays next preceding the second and fourth Thursdays in each month, and the Common Council the second and fourth Thursdays in each month.

NIGHT POLICE

Captain-John Baugh. First Lieutenant-Wm. Yarbrough Second Lieutesant-John H. Davis.

Policemen-Wm. Jackson, John Cavender, Nich De vis. Joel Phillips, Wm. Baker, John Cottrell, William hayo, John Engles, J. W. Wright, John Packett, Robert Scott, W. C. Francis, Thomas Francis, Andrew Joyce, David Yates, and Charles Hulitt.

The Police Court is opened every nine o'clock.

#### COUNTY OFFICERS.

Sheriff-James M. Hinton, Deputies-Thomas Hob-

son and J. K. Buchanan. Register-Phincas Garrett. Trustee-W. Jasper Taylor. Coroner-N H Helcher.

Rouger-John Corbitt. Revenue Collector-J. G. Briley. Railroad Tax Collector-W. D. Robertson. Constables for the Nashville District-John D. Gower

#### and J. E. Newman. COUNTY COURT.

Judge-Hon, James Whitworth. Clerk-P. Lindsley Nichol.

OF The Judge's Court meets the first Monday in each month, and the Quarterly Court, composed of the Magistrates of the County, is held the first Monday in January, April, July and October.

## CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge-Hon. Nathaniel Baxter. Clerk-David C. Love. The Court meets the first Monday in March

and September. ORIMINAL COURT.

#### Clerk-Charles E. Diggons. The Court mosts the Brat Monday in April Au-

Andre-Hon, William K. Turner.

#### CHANCERY COURT. Charcellor-Hon, Samuel D. Frierson.

# L 0. 0. F.

Secretary ; L. K. Spain, Treasurer. Trabus Lodge, No. 10-Meets at the same place every Monday Evening. The officers are : R. A. Campbell, N. G.; Henry Apple, V. G.; J. L. Park, Secretary ; B. F. Brown, Treasurer.

Smiley Lodge, No. 90-Moets at their Hall, on South Chorry street, every Friday Evening. The officers are : O. C. Covert, N.G.; Frank Harman, V.G.; James Wyatt, Secretary ; W. M. Mallory, Treasurer.

Aurora Lodge, No. 105, (German)-Meets at the Hall, corner of Union and Summer streets, every Thursday Evening. The officers are : Charles Rich, N.G.; P. Friedman, V.G.; - Bitterlich, Secretary Geo. Seiferle, Treasurer.

Ridgely Encompress, No. 1-Moots at the above Hall on the first and third Wednesdays of each month. The officers are: J. E. Mille, C.P.; T. H. Mellride, H.P.; G. F. Fuller, S.W.; Peter Harris, Jr., J.W.; John F. Hide, Scribe ; B. R. Cutter, Treasurer

Olive Branck Renoumpment, No. 4-Meets at the above Hall on the second and fourth Wednesday nights of each month. The officers are: Jas. T Bell, G.P.; Henry Apple, H.P.; L. Moker, H.W.; B. Friedman, J.W. Charles Kircher, Soribe; J. N. Ward, Treasurer.

DAVIDSON COUNTY DIRECTORY-Continued.

## MILITARY QUARTERS AND OFFICERS.

Post-Headquarters on High street. Gen. Negley, District-Headquarters on Summer street (Dr Ford's residence.) W. H. Sidell, Maj. 15th U. S. In-

funtry, A. A. A. G. Provost Marshal-Headquarters at the Capitol. A C. Gillem, Col. 1st Tenn, Infantry.

Chief Assistant Quartermaster - Headquarters on Cherry street; No. 10, (Judge Catron's residence.) Capt. J. D. Bingham.

Amisiant Quartermaster-No. - Cherry street. Capt. R. Stevenson.

Assistant Quartermaster - Vine street, near Mrs. Polk's residence. Capt. R. N. Lamb. Assistant Quartermaster-No. 37, Market street .-

Capt. J. M. Hale. Chief Commissary-Headquarters, No 10, Vine at Capt. R. Macfeely.

Commissary of Scinistence-Broad street. Capt. S Little:

Acting Commissary of Subsistence-Corner of Broad und College streets. Lieut Charles Allen-Medical Director-Summer street. (Dr. Ford's old esidence.) Surgeon, E. Swift.

Medical Purveyor's Office-Church street, Mason Building. J. R. Preris, Surgeon, 8th Kentucky In fantry, Acting Medical Purveyor.

PROSPECTUS

## NASHVILLE UNION.

THE NAMIVILLE UNION, was commenced a few weeks THE NAMEDILLE UNION was commenced a few weeks since, for the purpose of appealing the Rebel Southern Confederacy, and of advocating the restoration of Federal authority, without any abatement, over all the States which have attempted to seeded. It holds as friends all who support, and as fees all who oppose the Union of the States. It has no watchword but Friends and National West States.

FREEDOM AND NATIONALITY.

With rebels and traite—— has no compromise to make. It contends for the Federal Constitution and the Laws made in persuance thereof as the Surgens Law or you Land, anything in the Constitution and Laws of any of the States to the contrary notwithstanding.
It contends for the Union of the States, because

without it the preservation of our liberties and insti-tutions and the organization of society itself are wholly impossible. Therefore, whatever stands in the way of crushing out the rebellion and restoring e Union must perish, so matter by what name it be

To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their To the people of Tennessee, ever renowned for their devotion to Liberty and Union, until they were betrayed to the rebel despotism at Richmond by a perdious Governor and corrupt Legislature, and who have felt so heavily the awful curse of treason and amerchy, we appeal for support. Let the names of rebel offices holders, Vigilance Cosmittees, and Minute Mon, who have filled our borders with mourning, be gibbetted before the world. Let those ambitious and avaricious men who have plotted our ruin for their own aggrand-izement be flatted to the pillory of shame, no matter how high their "blion in society. Let it be shown how the self-styled defenders of "Southern Rights" are now leading margarding bands of free-bosters and moss-troopers over our State, kidnapping negroes, stealing horses and cattle, breaking into leases, burning railroad bridges and cars, and murdering marmed citizens in cold blood. Let the murdering unarmed citizens in cold blood. Let the truth, so long excluded by the Southern conspirators, now circulate freely through every neighborhood, our cause will assuredly triumpl and the advocacy of Free Government?

## Terms of Subscriptions in Par Funds.

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# All communications on business with the Office will be addressed to the PUBLISHERS of the UNION, and all communications to the Editor will be address-

Editors of loyal newspapers will do us a great kind ness by re-publishing the foregoing or its substance The current transactions in Tennessee for months to tome will be highly interesting to all lovers of their ountry and her free institutions, and the columns of the Union will furnish the carliest and most reliable history of these events.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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tug, at their Hall, on the corner of Union and Sum- mer streets. The officers for the present term, are:	14 14 3 "	Ю								
O. S. Lesmeur, N. G.; J. E. Millis, V.G.; J. L. Weakley,	14 # 19 0									

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We, the undersigned, have this day adopted the above rates, to which we bind ourselves strictly to

WM. CAMEBON, for the Union JOHN WALLACE, for the Disputch NASSYTLER, Tonn., July 12, 1802.

# Anshville Union.

Published by an Association of Printers.

Office on Printers' Alley, between Union and Deaderick Streets.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 29, 1862.

#### INTERESTING SOUTHERN NEWS.

Sharp Review of Bragg's Kentucky Campaign.

How the Brights and Vallandighams were Expected to Co-operate.

What is Thought of the Northern Elections.

Slidell and the British Tories.

Wretched Condition of the Rebel Army.

A Cracking Review of General Brugg's Kentucky Campaign-What it was Proposed to Accomplish and What it did Not Do-Bad Treatment of Kentucky Secessionists-How the Brights and Vallandighams were Expected to Co-operate.

We are indebted to a kind friend for files of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer from October 26th to November 7th, from which we make the following extracts, and to which we shall have recourse again for matters relating to the financial condition of Georgia, and the development of the industrial interests of the South.

From the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer, of Oct. 28th. When the army began to cross the mountains in August, many expressed their fears as to the propriety of the move: all regarded it as a "bold and hazardous enterprise." The troops under General Smith marched over the mountain with the most scanty supply of food and water. They met, fought, whipped and routed superior numbers, driving the enemy from the heart of Kentucky. The campaign under Gen. Smith was remark ably successful.

Reaching Lexington, Gen. Heath was sent to threaten Cincinnati. He would insulted or imprisoned, and the men hung the army, I think, is in a very disorfeint movement, it was designed to call away the Federals from L. uisville, so that Gen. Bragg, the commander of the Army of Kentucky, might have little trouble in taking this latter place. But, though the city might have been captured with little or no resistance, Bragg was not on hand to take it; and hence it availed nothing that Cincinnatti was threatened. Why Gen. Bragg was so far behind the time, the writer does not

Remaining several days in front of Covington heights, Gen. Heath returned to Georgetown, where he met other forces under Gen. Smith. These forces combined, were then sent to cut off the Federal Morgan's retreat from Cumberland Gap; but before they had proceed far enough to accomplish this object, they were ordered to countermarch to Georgetown, and thus Morgan was allowed to escape. It is believed that Gen. Bragg gave this last order; if so, he is responsible for Morgan's escape. If it was in accordance with Gen. Smith's orders, it was his first blunder.

Meantime, every one was expecting to hear of General Bragg's cutting Buell to pieces, and taking possession of Louisville -but in this all were disappointed. Instead of meeting and whipping Buell's forces before they reached Louisville, he allowed them to pass within four or five miles of him, and did nothing, as I am informed, to prevent it! This is still more astonishing when we consider that he had a force equal, if not superior to that of Buell. For three or four days the two armies were within four or five miles of each other-Gen. Bragg knowing, all the time, that his own force was amply able to meet, and vanquish Buell's forces. Had be done this, which was but his reasonable duty, our forces could have crossed the Ohio, and, with our cavalry we could have scattered to the winds all the new recruits the enemy had in camps of instruction. It is difficult to see how the enemy would have recovered from this blow. If it was a bold move, it was in the bounds of probability, and by no means too daring for the troops at General Bragg's command. The General alone is responsible for the sad consequences that may follow a failure to do what he had the power to do. This was General Bragg's greatest blunder.

Then General B. makes his appearance at Lexington, publishes a flaming proclamation, which, by whomsoever it was composed, was a fine composition, and had it been issued by Gen. Bragg in Lexingtop, might have been more appropriate, Next came his proclamation notifying the Kentuckians that if they did not immediately volunteer they would be

angular marches, enough to try the constitution of the stoutest soldier.

forces to form a junction with General Bragg's at Harrodsburg, with the reason assigned that all depended upon it. Eager for a fight, and more eager still to assist their brethren, who were in danger of being overpowered by superior numbers, Smith's forces left their fires at 2 o'clock A. M., and hastened to Harrodsburg, a distance of about fourteen miles. But when they reached this place, strange in future, our honor may forbid our acting to say, a large part of Gen. Bragg's army had fallen back toward the mountains. Many were astonished that as such, that did this, and from this I Smith's forces should have been thrown draw my consolation. into Harrodsburg, after Bragg's forces had begun to leave it! The next morning all the forces left Harrodsburg, mad, because they were not allowed to fight. They kept falling back gradually till they reached the mountains, when all hope died away, and indignation filled nearly every heart. "Will we leave Kentucky, just as our forces have been rebel soldiers, and their contempt for concentrated; will we leave without a fight? Better loose half of our army than to act in such bad faith to Kentucky. Would to God we had never come to Kentucky, if we are to leave our friends ruined. We have put the torch to our friends' houses and the halter around their necks," and such like expressions filled every man's mouth.

strategy at the bottom of the move; alarmy required us to make an effort, at left Kentucky would be free and ours. least, to hold the State; that Gen. Bragg's to die l

mation against Southern men, and help- have never suffered. ing to despoil them of everything dear to freemen. Moreover, we should have and an old, worn out summer uniform warned such of our friends in Kentucky on, with a ragged blanket to cover with as could not go South, to do nothing for and next morning awake covered in snow the Southern army that would cause and almost frozen to death. I suffered lost a brother in the war, meantime, my giving you an idea of what we have to has anything fallen to my lot which I right in. have been so illy prepared to bear, as How a God of justice can prosper a peo- any truth in it. ple who would act with such duplicity,

is a mystery to me. Had Gen. Bragg done his duty as well and promptly as Gen. Smith did, Louisville would have been ours, Ciucinnati would have furnished us supplies, while Columbus, Ohio, might have been our headquarters. Then would the Vallandighams of Ohio, and the Brights of Indiana, have rallied to the issuing of Gen. Bragg's noted proclamation; then would many thousand friends in Indiana, Ohio and Illinois, have joined the Southern army; then, too, could Gen. Bragg, having cut off the Western from the Eastern States, have whispered terms then might we have reasonably hoped for peace. But now all hope of peace is indefinitely postponed, and our prospects are gloomier than when we began to cross near the Ohio has caused many a man to be added to the Northern army, that had we remained South of the mountain, would never have taken up arms against

the better for having taken all the corn, half-rations. meat, every thing to eat, from the citi- Our retreat (I can scarcely explain it) zens on our retreat. I hope I shall never did not seem to me to be necessary, or, conscripted. A day or two after this he again witness such wholesale robbery as at least, that it should have been comhas a Governor inaugurated. Bofore that of which our army was guilty while menced so suddenly and with so little

a courier announces the near approach of I blush to record such enormities! There the enemy. A retreat is ordered, and the is one thing which I hope will be examline of march is taken up for Versailles, ined into. It is this: Not every load of leaving the capitol to fall into Federal corn, not every beef, not every horse or mule, hands without any resistance. Then was PAID FOR, Whether QUARTERMASTERS began marches, counter marches, and HAVE MADE FORTUNES OR NOT, DEPENDS. WHOLLY UPON THEIR BEING HONEST MEN. My own impression is that many a load Finally an order came for Gen. Smith's of corn, many a beef, and many a mule, have been charged to the Government, for which the rightful owners never received a cent. I do not say that all have done this; but I am satisfied that some have. Will not the Government look into this matter as soon as

I could write much more, but I will close, praying that God will not crush us for our multiplied iniquities, and that, so treacherously toward others as we have to Kentuckians. But it was not the army,

Rebel Opinions of Bragg's Invasion of Kentucky-Destitution and Discontent Among the Confederates.

The following intercepted letters illustrate the destitute condition of the some of their officers: To Mr. E. M. Luces :

THERTY-TWO-MILE HOUSE, S. C. CAMP! NEAR KNOXVILLE, TENN., Oct. 30, '62.3 My Dear Maxwell: \* \* \* I sup-

pose by this time you have become acquainted with the account of Bragg's retreat from Kentucky. Don't you think Even after the mountain was gained, it a shameful piece of business? When did some contend that there was sublime | we went into Kentucky I thought we were well prepared to meet our foe, and leging that the honor of the Southern ready for anything, and that before we

But as soon as the enemy appeared in proclamation to Kentuckians, and his force, Bragg turns about and runs like reputation as a general, absolutely re- the devil, and nearly killed all his men quired him to fight. But however potent from tatigue and starvation. We have these reasons, the army was rushed out seen as hard times as ever soldiers have of the State without a fight. Never was seen. For fourteen days we marched an army more astonished, or soldiers steady without rest, averaging twenty more disappointed But what shall we miles a day, over mountains and rocks, say of those Kentuckians who, by the and most of the men barefooted, and, proclamations of Generals, and the uni- worst of all, nothing to eat. Four days versal expression of the army, were in- | we eat nothing but parched corn, and the duced to commit themselves to the South- balance of the time half a pound of flour ern cause? Left to the malice of their and a piece of fresh beef without salt. greedy and heartless oppressors, without Our retreat was so quickly got up that the slightest warning that our army no preparations were made for provisions. would leave the State, their property will It is what you may term a regular stam-

doubtless have taken the city, but for as traitors, or cast into loathsome prisons ganized state, and we will have to get some one else in command before it is Does some one say, "We could not ever organized again. And what looks hold the State, and hence we ought to so bad is that we are stationed near a have fallen back?" I reply, if such was railroad, where the men expect to get the case, we ought to have acted on this things, and no clothing or shoes have been supposition from the first, and, in that procured yet. Last night our quarterevent, we would have injured our ene- master drew and issued to our regiment mies instead of our friends. We should about twenty pairs shoes, thirty uniforms, have warned our friends to send their and two overcoats. How ridiculous to families South. We, if rob we must, give that little to 500 men, who are every should have taken the effects of Union one entirely destitute of clothing and men, who are now busy in giving infor- shoes. Men are suffering what devils Imagine lying down at night barefooted

their ruin on our departure. But we the same myself, but had on shoes. forced them to take our money, giving When I awoke I found my very hair them what we pleased for their produce, frozen, and snow all overus. They have assuring them in every way possible that given out about two tents to a regiment we intended to hold the State; and then, for the sick to sleep in. I have the gaining their confidence, we left them in promise of one. If I ever get it, I will the hands of their enemies, without the be glad. I expect you will think me slightest effort to relieve them! I have very complaining to-day, but it is only father has died, and, in general, I have go through. I feel first rate to-day, and been a child of bereavement; but never as bright as a lack, and ready to pitch

I hear some talk of our going to Murthe treatment we have given Kentuckians! freesboro soon. I don't know if there is

One officer from each company was sent home to-day to get clothing for their men. They will return in twenty days. Lieut. C. C. White, company A, went from that company. You may see him in Georgetown. I hope and trust you may be successful with the fortifications at Dover, and keep the d-d Yankees out. Look out for their shells. What nice sounds they make when they come whizzing through the air. Remember me to Willie Hurm. Hope he may distinguish

his talents as a fort builder. Your affectionate brother, L. E. L.

of peace into the North-western ear; and To Col. Ed. Manigault, South Santee Ferry,

CAMP EIGHT MILES PRON KRONVILLE, TENN., DEAR EDWARD. \* \* \* The rest of

the mountain, because our appearance the last three or four days have been very acceptable, and indeed almost necessary, to the army of the Mississippi especially. The long and continued marches, exposure, and privations to which the men had been subjected had But, as the matter stands, our friends very nearly worn them out, most of them in Kentucky are rained. Kentucky will having entirely worn out their shoesbe a free State very soon. We have to fight many without any-their clothes in rags, an enemy whose strength is much aug. but few blankets, and a part of the time mented and the Southern army is none without rations, at other times with only

these solemn exercises were fully over, returning from Harrodsburg to the Gap, preparation made for it. We lost several

most excellent opportunities of fighting with great advantage-one immediately after the surrender of Munfordville, again, when Buell was endeavoring to reach Louisville by a forced march, Gen. Bragg moving quietly out of his way to allow the former to go by, which he did, if accounts are to be relied on, with his army in a most disorganized state. We were at that time fully equal to him in numbers, and with an army in other respects superior to his.

It is said by General Bragg's friends that his instructions from the Government were, not to risk a general engagement; but it was evident to every one, after having an opportunity of judging of the sentiments of the people of Kentucky, that unless we met and fought the Unionists, and were victorious over them, the Kentuckians themselves would render no assistance. They evidently wanted confidence in our ability to relieve them, and unless we could do what had been promised by Bragg in his proclamation, they preferred not compromising themselves.

I must confess that I never was more mortified and chagrined than when I became aware that a retreat had commenced. Great disappointment has been the result, and dissatisfaction expressed toward our commanding general. Our division was not in the Perryville fight, but was with a portion of General Smith's army on duty elsewhere. The miserable blunder of Withers caused that expedition to fail, under the most promising auspices; and he has been relieved from his command and sent elsewhere, where no opportunity is likely to occur for him to mar well arranged plans. We have been several times in line of battle; but, excepting three small skirmishes, have done nothing but march and countermarch.

I do not know what your and brother liabriel's plans are about the negroes from White Oaks. Whatever is done by either of you in relation to them will be satisfactory to me; but I feel some apprehension about them, and their location so near the coast. Would it not be better to send them a greater distance into the interior? I have not heard from brother G., and do not know what sort of a place he purchased in Sumpter.

Whether it is of any size, sufficiently large for the cultivation of provisions or not? It so, could they not be sent there, or placed on some plantation inland where they could work, and an arrangement be made with the owner to support and feed them?

I am afraid there will be much trouble on the coast of South Caroli ter, and the temptations and influences to which they may be exposed may prove too much for their fidelity. It is more than doubtful if I will be able to return home this winter; indeed, I do not think of making any application to do so, except in case of the most urgent necessity, illness, &c., as I think it my duty to remain with the men with whom I came;

I have no idea what the plans of the government or General commanding in this department are, but hear that we will be removed in a few days or a week from Chattanooga. I doubt very much if the army goes into winter quarters, but am certain that no offensive operations can be undertaken by these forces until completely re-equipped. Your affectionate brother, A. M. MANICAULT.

and, of course, no furloughs are granted

## From Central Georgia.

We have just received (says the Providence Journal) tidings from old friends in Central Georgia, a family owning twenty or thirty slaves, and possessed of a considerable amount of property. They were accustomed to live generously, They now have neither tea, nor coffee, nor sugar, nor salt. Their principal food is beans and corn bread. But little meat is to be obtained. The ladies have cut up all the carpets and made blankets of them for the soldiers. The negroes comprehend perfectly the purport of the President's proclamation. Yet they are entirely docile, obedient, respectful, and kind. They say they are perfectly willing to work as before until the first of January. They expect that then wages will be paid them. They desire to go on and work for their "old massa and missus." It is reasonable to conclude from these facts that the privations in the South are pretty serious. When a family like that we have described is compelled to do without sugar and salt, what must be the condition of the poor We believe that most of the negroes who have been treated decently will follow the course of those we have spoken of above. They will prefer to stay at their old homes.

MORE REBEL SHIRKING-A COTTESpondent of the Mobile Tribune states that there are now at the salt mines in Clark county, Alabama, two or three regiments of conscripts, who, to avoid the draft, have taken themselves there. Some of these shirkers of military duty are charging seventy-five dollars a sack to the families of brave men who are in the army battling for their rights and property. Gov. Shorter, or the Confederate authorities, ought to take the matter in hand. Men who can extort from the families of poor men who are in their country's service, are destitute of humanity and patriotism .- Grenada Appeal.